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Worldwide Report

ARMS CONTROL



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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27 December 1985

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

WEINBERGER, FRG'S WOERNER DISCUSS SDI AT NATO SEMINAR

Weinberger on Allies Participation

LD051042 Hamburg DPA in German 0945 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, 5 Dec (DPA)--Parallel to research into a space-based missile defense system (SDI), nuclear deterrence must be considerably strengthened, U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger demanded in Bonn today. The U.S. official, who participated in the annual NATO defense ministers' winter conference in Brussels, stressed America's interest in the allies participating in SDI "in any form."

Speaking at a NATO seminar of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, which is close to the CDU, Weinberger said President Ronald Reagan expressly requested him to "encourage" the European allies to participate in SDI research. Weinberger justified American research because of the "alarming lead" by the Soviets in this field.

Woerner Comments

LD051229 Hamburg DPA in German 1100 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, 5 Dec (DPA) -- In Bonn today, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and FRG Minister of Defense Manfred Woerner, spoke in support of the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). "There can be no doubt of political support for SDI by the Federal Government," Woerner said at a NATO seminar held by the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, which is close to the CDU.

Parallel to SDI research, Weinberger called for considerable strengthening of existing nuclear deterrence in view of the "great challenge" posed by "aggressive" Soviet arming. He announced "large financial funds" for it. U.S. President Reagan asked him to "encourage" the European allies to participate in SDI "in any form". Weinberger mentioned intensive negotiations with these allied governments.

Weinberger justified the plans for a space-based missile defense system because of the "alarming lead" by the Soviets, such as in the field of particle beams and earth-based laser weapons; more than 10,000 Soviet scientists are working on this alone. Violations of the ABM Treaty by the Soviets has been proved by the large radar complex in Krasnoyarsk in Siberia and improvements in the missile defense belt surrounding Moscow. At a later date, SDI will offer a "real incentive" for the Soviets to accept disarmament agreements.

Woerner, who welcomed Weinberger's "message of optimism", emphasized the validity of the flexible response strategy, since there will be no alternative to nuclear deterrence for a long time to come. Both ministers praised the superpower talks in Geneva but emphasized at the same time that the Soviet Union has not given up its aggressive character. Woerner said SDI is "a very rare opportunity to improve our security".

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CSO: 5200/2570

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

FRG'S WOERNER WANTS EUROPEAN DEFENSE INITIATIVE

DW021345 Hamburg DER SPiegel in German 2 Dec 85 pp 25, 26

[Unattributed report: "Betting on EDI"]

[Excerpt] The U.S. SDI is to get a European brother: Minister Woerner wants to obtain EDI, the European Defense Initiative [Europaeische Vertheidigungs Initiative].

At the Geneva summit the leaders of the two superpowers said disarmament must take place. In Bonn, Chancellor Kohl has for years wanted to "create peace with fewer weapons." However, intent is not followed by action; rearmament continues. A study by the leadership of the Armed Forces, which was submitted a few days ago to Defense Minister Manfred Woerner, demands a new antiaircraft system capable of shooting down an opponent's planes, cruise missiles, and intermediate-range and short-range missiles.

The intention of the military is to intercept and destroy the Soviet SS-21 and SS-23 type missiles despite their short flying time of 2-3 minutes before they hit their target.

The new system is to complement the U.S. SDI with a view to defending the FRG and Europe. It will be called European Defense Initiative or EDI. Manfred Woerner wants to gain the support of his NATO colleagues in Brussels this week for the new project. He has promised to "get active" in the next weeks. Woerner does not believe that EDI could dampen the recently begun dialogue between the Americans and the Russians. He argues like his U.S. colleague Caspar Weinberger, who tried to torpedo the Geneva summit at the last moment through a letter written to the president, warning against any kind of concession.

Woerner says: "Only by proving to the Soviets that we are seriously considering such a protective measure can we maneuver them to start thinking on how to keep us from doing it. That creates a good basis for negotiations."

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CSO: 5200/2570

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

NATO DEPUTY CHIEF SEES SDI ENDANGERING 'FLEXIBLE RESPONSE'

Bonn GENERAL ANZEIGER in German 22 Oct 85 p 2

[Article by Ekkehard Kohrs: "SDI, Moral Condemnation of the Current Strategy?; Skepticism Developing Among High German NATO Officers on the Topic of Space Defense"]

[Text] Mons--While politicians of all parties in Bonn comment almost daily hastily or guardedly, enthusiastically or negatively on the U.S. SDI, the pros and cons of a skeleton agreement with the United States run right through the middle of the coalition, Chancellor Kohl, starting tomorrow, discusses the problems in Washington, and there is much talk about EVI (European Defense Initiative) and ABM, the experts who conceivably will have to deal some day with the military consequences of the space project are surprisingly restrained. In the absence of concrete clues, a military assessment of the situation is not yet possible at this time. But among high German NATO officers skepticism is noticeable when SDI is the topic.

The much discussed question whether the United States is well on its way, for example, towards breaking the ABM treaty, which prohibits development, testing and installation of missile defense systems is not one of the priority questions at NATO headquarters in Mons near Brussels. Although this topic is discussed just as the conceivable SDI supplement for defense against cruise missiles and short-range missiles as part of a European Defense Initiative (EVI), the military assessment of the German NATO leadership starts out without change from the traditional, from the actual condition.

It is called "flexible response" and is the unchanged current NATO strategy based on the three types of reaction, of direct defense, premeditated escalation and nuclear reaction based on conventional armed forces, nuclear medium and short-range weapons as well as nuclear-strategic missiles of the United States. This strategy of flexible reaction--in that respect Deputy NATO Supreme Commander Hans-Joachim Mack leaves no doubt in conversation--will undoubtedly exist until the turn of the century.

Since April of last year, the four-star general is in Mons successor to Gen Guenter Kiessling and, according to his own statement, in contrast to his predecessor has no problems with General Rogers, the NATO supreme commander. Also in the entourage of Bonn's permanent representative with NATO the validity of the

present deterrence is pointed out. Irrespective of SDI research and possible military applications, therefore strengthening of the conventional armed forces is said to be necessary, which within the framework of the forward defense and in view of the allied ratio of forces always signifies strengthening of the army of the Bundeswehr.

The moral postulate of President Ronald Reagan of preventing wars in the future owing to SDI by means other than the destruction of the attacker on the ground and a drawing-away from nuclear weapons connected therewith could, the NATO officers fear, lead to moral condemnation of the current strategy, which is based without change on nuclear deterrence as a mainstay. General Mack perceives the danger that thus the credibility of the flexible response could be undermined. This would be dangerous for the fact alone that as yet nobody can say the kind of "fantastic defense system" that will exist perhaps 20 years hence.

In the opinion of the highest German NATO soldier, SDI, which wants to defend with the latest nonnuclear technology such as laser-beam, particle and microwave weapons against Soviet ballistic missiles in space, must not lead to a "divided risk" in the Western alliance. Mack: "We must always keep the strategic unity of the area as focal point."

The immense sums of money which SDI consumes also encounter skepticism. Here the Rogers deputy points out the necessary improvement of the conventional defense which must not be permitted to suffer under SDI's consumption of billions. This includes elimination of logistic gaps. Thus the demanded stockpiling of ammunition for 30 days has not yet been achieved. A principal worry in the alliance remain the consequences of the sudden drop in the birthrate. The extension of the German compulsory military service was recorded with a sense of relief in Brussels.

General Mack also wants to see attention paid to the question of a tactical defensive system against medium and short-range missiles as well as cruise missiles, because Europe is not threatened by the Soviet long-range systems. Here, too, he does not want to expose himself too much. In Mons the sentence is often heard that no detailed contributions can as yet be made to the discussion because it is simply unknown what will come of SDI. However, the military are opposed to self-exclusion from the SDI program from the start. But no enthusiasm is perceived. Different from some politicians, soldiers simply hold on to what they have.

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CSO: 5200/2564

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

FRG DECISION ON SDI BEFORE CHRISTMAS

No Government Pact Likely

DW251125 Hamburg BILD Information 25 Nov 85 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed report: "BILD Exclusive, Secret SDI Paper"]

[Text] Bonn will not conclude a government agreement with the United States on SDI. According to BILD information, the United States did not want such a government-to-government agreement.

It says in a secret document made available to BILD that on 16 October, Kohl's adviser, Horst Teltschik, warned in a confidential research committee session that the Americans were reluctant. Therefore, an "exchange of letters" or a "memorandum of understanding" is sufficient.

"Agreement" must be achieved with the Soviets regarding how far research and experiments are permissible on the basis of the Soviet-U.S. treaty on antimissile systems.

Orders for our firms are possible in the most important fields of future technology: optics, radar, particle beam weapons, laser, and missile technology.

Decision Due by 25 Dec

LD291648 Hamburg DPA in German 1313 GMT 29 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, 29 Nov, (DPA) - The Federal Government has reaffirmed that there will be a decision before Christmas on the start of negotiations with the United States on the involvement of German firms in SDI research projects for a space-based missile defense system. Government spokesman Friedhelm Ost said today that in the event of a positive decision it would not be possible to bring the negotiations to a conclusion before the end of the year. During the consultations, the form of the planned governmental agreement also had to be decided on. If it is decided on German participation then a small commission of experts would begin official negotiations with the U.S. Administration.

Ost confirmed that the ministries concerned -- they are, in addition to the Foreign Ministry, the Defense Ministry, the Economics Ministry, the Ministry for Research and Technology, and the Finance Ministry -- had submitted their recommendations on the report of the so-called Teltschik commission to the Chancellor's Office. The decision, to be made in December, concerns whether, on the basis of the findings of the SDI experts commission and political conditions, negotiations should be started with the U.S. Government.

CDU Advocates Participation

LD271926 Hamburg DPA in German 1142 GMT 27 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, 27 Nov (DPA) -- The federal security policy specialist committee of the CDU today advocated German participation in the U.S. SDI space missile defense project. Under the chairmanship of Bundestag Deputy Markus Berger, the committee passed a resolution which sets out conditions for participation in 10 points and stresses that the Europeans must have an influence on the aims and results of the research.

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CSO: 5200/2570

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

FRG CDU POLITICIAN CALLS FOR SDI PARTICIPATION

ID010948 Hamburg DPA in German 0823 GMT 1 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, 1 Dec (DPA) -- According to CDU politician Willy Wimmer, the USSR has in recent months increased its capability of launching surprise air attacks against Western Europe. In an interview with DPA, the defense policy spokesman for the CDU/CSU parliamentary group said in Bonn today that the USSR has stationed its most modern fighter bombers in its western military districts.

Wimmer said that whereas the Soviet Air Force has previously been allocated an essentially supporting function for the Army, the Air Force leaders in Moscow have now received the order to create the preconditions allowing them in an emergency to take action against the West European countries even before the Army is deployed. NATO must adapt to this new form of Soviet threat as soon as possible.

Following his recent visit to the United States, Wimmer also said that according to Western information, the expectation is that within the next 10 years the Soviets will be in a position with their conventional or chemical missile warheads to knock out the centers of European NATO defense in a first strike. There is therefore the danger that the NATO strategy of deterrence and flexible response to attack could be by-passed.

Wimmer strongly urged a decision soon by Bonn to participate in the U.S. research for a space-based missile defense system. The United States is determined to continue its research work. Already the first "tests to obtain data" are taking place. If decisions are not made soon in Bonn, the Federal Republic will be in danger of "being pushed aside" in the new development. German access to strategic thinking in the NATO alliance must be maintained.

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CSO: 5200/2570

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

NETHERLANDS PARTICIPATION IN ESPRIT, EUREKA, SDI

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 20 Sep 85 p 11

[Report by editorial staff: "Dutch Share in ESPRIT Greater this Year"]

[Text] The Hague, 20 Sep--Dutch companies and institutions will probably participate in 27 of the 99 projects in the second round of the ESPRIT program, which is to stimulate European research in information technology. Of the 88 projects last year, 22 were participated in.

The share of the medium- and small companies is increasing. They participated in 5 projects last year and will now participate in 11 projects. Philips' share of the winnings was distinctly lower this year; it is now participating in eight projects and last year in ten. Participation of Dutch research institutions is declining from 17 to 13 projects.

These figures came out yesterday during the presentation of an overview of the technology policy by the department of economic affairs. It is a temporary estimate because all contracts have not been signed yet. The project list for the second round of ESPRIT, which was launched officially in January of this year with a first round, will be announced next Wednesday. Just as in the first round, the second round involves an amount of 1.9 billion guilders in EEC money. In addition, companies and institutions also contribute that same amount.

Minister Van Aardenne of Economic Affairs said that the effects of the technology policy are clear from the expenditures of industry for research and development. These expenditures, which barely increased in the seventies, have increased by 4.5 percent annually since 1981. Van Aardenne pointed to the great importance, in his view, of multinational enterprises for technological development. "We must conserve that resource." Van Aardenne expects a greater growth in industrial research efforts in the coming years.

The minister said that the French EUREKA initiative, on which official deliberation is currently taking place, "might very well have additional financial consequences" for the Netherlands. Until now only France and the Federal Republic of Germany have made money available. The brokerage role in EUREKA would not have to be very costly to the governments, according to Aardenne. It could be a different matter, in his view, if the government's

role were that of the purchaser of high-technological material. According to Van Aardenne the money would then have to be found by redistributing money from another part of the budget.

Participation in the American strategic defense initiative, also known as Starwars, van Aardenne saw as "a matter for industry." He does not find it "obvious" for governments to participate, because it is a case of an individual American project. Potential participating companies would receive the "usual support," according to Van Aardenne.

The minister called the unification of the European market a condition for the catch-up maneuver in order to eliminate the lag of European technology. As to the regulation for stimulating innovation, INSTIR, which can subsidize part of the research costs of companies, he said that it is going well. Van Aardenne said he was thinking of increasing the ceiling per company, which is now 5 million guilders.

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SDI AND SPACE ARMS

NORWAY SUGGESTS PROJECTS FOR, COMMENTS ON EUREKA

Ten Proposals Made

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 6 Nov 85 p 8

[Article by Gunnar Selgard]

[Text] Hannover, 5 November. Secretariat or no secretariat, and the degree to which the government shall finance the research projects. These were among the most important issues when ministers from the 18 Eureka countries met on Tuesday for two days of conferences in Hannover, West Germany.

This second meeting of the Eureka ministers was intended to give the organization a more solid structure and define its objectives. Minister of Foreign Affairs Sverre Strøm and Minister of Culture Lars Roar Langslet represented Norway.

The conference was motivated by a proposed declaration of principles which was drawn up by officials from the 18 countries involved and the Common Market Commission. Two proposals were presented with regard to the secretariat question: A group of smaller countries, including the Scandinavian ones, desire the establishment of a small, but flexible, secretariat. Another group of larger countries feels that no position regarding an independent secretariat need be adopted at this juncture. They feel that the question should be put aside until more experience has been gained. Some of the larger countries, including France, are highly sceptical of the establishment of a secretariat. There is a fear in other circles that a Eureka without a secretariat could easily develop into a purely French/German affair.

The Scandinavian countries have stressed that they do not wish to see the formation of a new international bureaucratic colossus, but rather a small and effective secretariat. We do not wish to build up administrative structures which parallel those which already exist in Europe. We want the Eureka secretariat to make use of the service and experience which the Common Market commission already possesses. We also want the make-up of the secretariat to reflect the fact that Eureka includes both member and non-member nations of the Common Market.

Norwegian Proposals

On the first day of the meeting the ministers presented their countries' research project proposals. Norway made ten proposals, six of which involve foreign partners with whom contact has already been established. Norwegian concerns and institutions involved in the projects include Norsk Data, Statoil, Det Norske Veritas, Elkem, Kongsberg Weapons Factory and Standard Telephone and Cable Factory.

A number of Norwegian companies have agreed to participate on the condition that the government assume some of the costs. A highly-placed source in the Norwegian delegation says that the government is prepared to provide financial assistance. Some of this assistance will be in the form of funds which are normally provided for research purposes, while additional assistance will also be provided. However, our source indicates that it is too early to say anything regarding the amounts involved or the share of the overall burden which the state is going to shoulder.

The Norwegian attitude towards financing is a typical middle-of-the road standpoint. The proposed declaration of principles wisely avoids any direct reference to financing, since the countries involved have expressed a wide range of views with regard to the financing issues.

Commentary on Cooperation

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 7 Nov 85 p 8

[Article by Gunnar Selgard]

[Text] Hannover, 6 November. The newly-formed European cooperative research organization "Eureka" adopted a declaration of principles pertaining to the group's efforts and determined a more definite organizational structure in the course of a two-day conference of ministers in Hannover. The foreign affairs and research ministers from the 18 nations involved also gave the go-ahead signal for the first research projects to be carried out under European direction.

Eureka, which was conceived by France and launched in April of last year, has developed rapidly. However, according to conference sources, it still remains to be seen whether Eureka will actually become a reality. The 18 countries involved vary greatly in terms of their motivations for joining and the extent of their involvement, a diversity whose effects, both beneficial and adverse, could soon become apparent in the organization's efforts.

With regard to the much-debated issue of the establishment of a secretariat, the ministers in Hannover agreed that a secretariat should be set up. The intent is that it will be small and flexible, and that it will not develop into another large international bureaucracy. It will in all likelihood be situated in Brussels and work closely with the Common Market Commission. A committee of experts will draw up a detailed proposal regarding the make-up of the secretariat before the end of January of next year.

At the end of the meeting Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sverre Stray said that the concept of a large European free-trade area exerts a strong influence on Eureka, and finds expression in the declaration of principles. There is agreement regarding the desirability of public funding for the research projects. However, this does not necessarily mean that all of the countries involved will provide public sector funding. Great Britain is sceptical of this notion.

Norway - Common Market

Eureka will strengthen the European integration process and, in the case of Norway, lead to closer contact with the Common Market. However, according to Stray this contact will involve purely practical collaboration and will not lead to a revival of the Norwegian membership issue.

Stray said that research which would be connected to the American SDI space weapons research program was not considered during the conference. No understanding has been reached regarding the American plan, and Eureka is not meant to be an alternative to it. However, there is broad support for the notion that Eureka can help to strengthen Europe's efforts in high-tech research and counterbalance corresponding research on the part of America and Japan.

Eureka's coordinating body will consist of the conference of ministers, with representatives from the governments of the 18 countries involved along with the Common Market Commission. A high council of officials from the participating nations and the Common Market will be set up, one of whose duties will be to prepare the ministerial conferences. A secretariat, which will function as a clearing center to gather and spread information, will also be set up. The secretariat will actively assist companies and institutions in making contacts for Eureka projects.

Regarding the Norwegian research projects which were proposed at the Hannover conference as so-called "categorical projects," some interest was generated by the proposed cooperation between Norsk Data and the French Matra Company to develop an extremely fast minicomputer. Italy expressed interest in the project. Another project in which Norway is involved in the same category is the German-inspired Eurotrac program for studying air pollution in Europe. Finland, the Netherlands, Austria and the Common Market Commission are also involved in this project. A number of other countries, including Denmark and Sweden, have also expressed interest.

A number of other projects are presently being evaluated by the Norwegians as well.

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CSO: 3698/139

SDI AND SPACE ARMS

BRIEFS

FRG, ITALIAN CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS SUPPORT SDI--Bonn, 26 Nov (DPA)--German and Italian Christian Democrats have declared themselves in favor of a formal agreement between their governments and the United States in cooperation in the U.S. SDI plan for antimissile space-based defense system. After a conversation between an Italian party delegation and representatives of the CDU, the CDU/CSU union press office announced on Tuesday in Bonn that the Christian Democrats of both countries adopted a common attitude to SDI and Eureka. The agreement on SDI should assure the interests of the companies interested in the project in individual European countries. [Text] [Hamburg DPA in German 1610 GMT 26 Nov 85 LD] /6091

CSO: 5200/2570

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

FRG PRESS COMMENT ON REAGAN-GORBACHEV SUMMIT

DIE WELT Editorial

DW230916 Bonn DIE WELT in German 22 Nov 85 p 2

[Editorial by Herbert Kremp: "The Long Runway"]

[Excerpt] According to published statements, both sides want to remain in contact and accelerate the negotiations on all levels. The statements show that Reagan's wish to compile a catalogue of subjects, which geographically and in substance cover the whole world and are comparable to a collection of headlines, has materialized. Obviously, Gorbachev readily accepted subjects which in the showdown prior to Geneva he had termed irrelevant to the most important issue, namely the linkage between space weapons and the limitation of missiles. Seemingly or apparently following the U.S. direction, he now also accepts regional conflicts and human rights. However Reagan's wishes were hardly reflected in the communique, even though the problem broached the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons could have led to a discussion of the fact that armed conflicts in grey zones like the Gulf can dangerously escalate in the event of a "migration" of nuclear weapons.

The fact that Gorbachev accepted Reagan's agenda, the fact that the personal exchange of views on the international situation was of a general and in a way philosophical nature, and the fact that not even the charge made by the U.S. side in the plenary meetings that the Soviet side violated existing arms control agreements created annoyance -- all this has been credited by the world to Gorbachev.

Television Commentary

DW221259 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Commentary by Dieter Kronzucker]

[Text] La paix de Geneve, the spirit of Geneva, the climate of Geneva, is supposed to mitigate the fear of war and overcome the weltschmerz. Does it also provide impetus to tangible and accountable peace efforts? The good spirit of Geneva might perish abruptly under a red invasion à la Afghanistan or a landing of the marines on Caribbean shores. But it might also die the slow death from suffocation under the sticky mass of the negotiations or the tactical skirmishes of everyday political life. This is what happened at most of the summit meetings of postwar history. This time the chances of peace are better because the mountain of weapons has become more insurmountable and because the interlocutors of today are much more exposed to the pressure of public opinion and of their own missionary visions.

They morally undertook to halt the arms race, to cut the nuclear arsenal in half, to totally destroy chemical weapons, and to push forward negotiations on all this energetically. The summit partners must now impart this result to their alliances, the one in Prague, the other in Brussels. The Soviet general secretary is better off in this respect; he can simply issue orders to his subordinates, the U.S. President, in contrast, in the democratic alliance must reckon with escapades as practiced, for instance, by France's Mitterrand.

Leaving aside all the big politics, Reagan and Gorbachev in long hours of their tete-a-tete have done something very human: At the fireside in a bath house on Lake of Geneva they talked for long hours about their children and grandchildren and about safeguarding the future of the young generation. In doing so, they also meant the future of all our children, of course.

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CSO: 5200/2561

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

FRG'S GENSCHER ON 'POSITIVE ASSESSMENT' OF SUMMIT

LD221008 Hamburg DPA in German 0925 GMT 22 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, 22 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) considers the positive assessments of the results of the U.S.-USSR summit conference in Geneva to be justified. He related this both to the result and to the manner in which U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev behaved toward each other. Genscher made these remarks today in an interview with Radio Bremen.

It was also gratifying that there had been no attempt after the summit to whitewash existing differences between East and West. In the view of the foreign minister, Europe should contribute to the promotion of East-West relations by means of an active policy. The interview was made available to DPA in edited form by the radio station.

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CSO: 5200/2561

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

FRG'S GENSCHER SAYS SUMMIT 'FULFILLED EXPECTATIONS'

LD240925 Hamburg DPA in German 0001 GMT 24 Nov 85

[Text] Frankfurt, 24 Nov (DPA) -- In the opinion of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP), East-West relations must not be confined to questions of arms control and disarmament. What is necessary is an improvement in relations "across the board," Genscher said today in the "Frankfurt Discussion" program on Hesse Radio. This is not only the task of the United States and the Soviet Union. But Europeans should also play a decisive part and use the "momentum from Geneva." In a phase of cooperation and an improved climate between Moscow and Washington, there are also greater opportunities for making headway in Europe. The Geneva summit meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev fulfilled the expectations of the Federal Government.

Genscher's interview was released in advance to DPA in edited form.

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U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

FRG'S FDP PRAISES SUMMIT; GREENS NOTE 'HYPROCRISY'

LD211552 Hamburg DPA in German 1512 GMT 21 Nov 85

[Text] Hamburg, 21 Nov (DPA) -- The Free Democrats welcome the result of the Geneva summit as the "start of a new quality" in East-West relations. "The dialogue continues," FDP Secretary General Helmut Haussmann said on Thursday. It was a precondition and guarantee for the growing trust between the two superpowers. This is a "solid success which can also benefit the FRG."

In contrast, the Greens in the Bundestag spoke about the boundless hypocrisy of celebrating something as a great success which common sense makes simply self-evident, namely, "that Reagan and Gorbachev merely talked to each other." After this summit the peace movement will have to continue the fight for real disarmament, but also against soothing words that the matter is now settled by those on high.

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U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

FRG'S KOHL, GENSCHER ADDRESS BUNDESTAG ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD261333 Hamburg DPA in German 1224 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Bonn, 26 Nov (DPA) -- Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl said today in the Bundestag that the Federal Republic's security interests on fundamental questions had been taken into account in Geneva. The government itself confirmed this in its policy to a great extent. The opposition's "purposeful pessimism" has been proved wrong. The Federal Government has been able to use "its considerable international influence." The government's room for maneuver in the East also depends on the FRG's influence in the Western alliance. On the U.S. SDI research project Kohl said that it is justified within the framework of the ABM treaty. The opportunity for arms control, which is clearly in SDI, must be utilized in Geneva.

Kohl admitted that the main problems have not been resolved at the Geneva summit. But a beginning has been made on a policy of reason. Now it is a question of strengthening the stability between East and West in the sense of cooperative relations. The Germans of a divided country will also profit from this. The government wants an intensification of dialogue and cooperation with the GDR at all levels. In this connection Kohl mentioned the favorable travel figures. Persisting harshness as a result of the increased minimum exchange rate will have to be reduced. The environmental discussions with the GDR are progressing well. The chances of a cultural agreement being concluded are good.

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U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

FRG BUNDESTAG DEBATES 1986 BUDGET, POLICY

DW261228 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1106 GMT 26 Nov 85

[Excerpt]

Ladies and gentlemen, in the general debate on the budget we must, of course, also discuss the highly important event of the past week -- the summit meeting between President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev. Its results largely meet our expectations. They represent an important contribution toward safeguarding peace in the world, and the cautious optimism which I stated time and again over many months and which you, Deputy Vogel, liked to deride so much, has proved worthwhile and turned out to be right. The results were possibly only because both sides were prepared to talk with each other. They were possible due to the personal concern of the U.S. President, his determination to lead this summit meeting to success. And we thank the President for this, because for us this was and is an important decision. [applause]

In this context, I would like to make it plain that we, the Federal Government, very much appreciate the constructive role of General Secretary Gorbachev in Geneva. [applause]

In various respects the Geneva summit is a remarkable success. Even in the preparatory phase it had concrete, positive effects. Even prior to the summit meeting new dynamics emerged in West-East relations because both sides had been called upon to reconsider the problems and to obtain clarity about the goals of negotiations. The preparations had already reached a point where the Soviet Union introduced far-reaching proposals for the Geneva disarmament negotiations. For the first time in the history of arms control the Soviet Union is prepared to include in its considerations the drastic reduction of 50 percent. These Soviet proposals, ladies and gentlemen, and the farther-reaching counterproposals of the United States, constitute a good starting position for future negotiations.

The summit has promoted the two negotiating partners' mutual understanding and acquaintance. This also is a bit of confidence-building between the world powers. The U.S. President and the USSR general secretary agreed to continue the dialogue without interruption on all levels. They agreed to hold another meeting in the United States next year, and yet another in the USSR in the year after next.

Ladies and gentlemen, this entry into a new phase of East-West relations is what we desired. It is also clear evidence of the intention of the two negotiators of the world's powers to make this first summit as the beginning of a process to improve relations.

And finally, something that we did not expect, this summit managed to come up with a statement in the form of a final document which discusses and mentions what we consider to be essential points. Notwithstanding the differences of opinion, which by nature continue to exist, the text contains a number of points on which they succeeded in agreeing, the advocacy of cooperation, and even hints at the receptiveness to talks in the field of the human rights.

This result was possible because the U.S. President -- and I had a chance to observe this from a vantage point -- helped prepare this summit with determination. [interjection] If I visualize what you have done in all these years: There was no summit meeting for 6 years; I have been in office for 3 years now. So what did you do in the 3 years before that? [applause, shouts] After all, you contributed nothing to the development except your internal party quarrel over the question whether the NATO two-track decision should be implemented or not. [applause] The decision for deployment which my predecessor announced and promised -- and you broke your word -- the decision on the improvement in the situation of our Bundeswehr, the strengthening of the alliance -- all this was our contribution that made it possible for Geneva to materialize. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, I am aware that it is useless to read the speeches you have made in the Bundestag, yet when I returned from Moscow in the summer of 1983, and stated in my report from this rostrum that I considered it to be useful for the U.S. President and the general secretary -- at the time Andropov was the general secretary -- to meet as soon as possible, you not only disliked my idea but mocked it to make it appear as ridiculous as possible.

Ladies and gentlemen, during these 3 years I have maintained this view and I have been right in doing so, and I have every reason to also state that here in the Bundestag. [applause] Our policy has substantially contributed to stabilizing the alliance.

The solidarity and stability of the Federal Government and the other alliance partners, including in connection with research on SDI, have lessened the Soviet Union's chances to publicly discredit the program. In this connection, I refer to our consistent work for mutual adherence to SALT II and to our successful efforts for a close interpretation of the ABM treaty in whose scope SDI will be pursued. I successfully worked on the United States to submit its own arms control proposals prior to the summit meeting.

The Geneva statement clearly expresses the readiness of continuing the dialogue. The point now is for both sides to let their directives to the negotiators be followed by deeds. Ladies and gentlemen, we are confident that the relaxation of U.S.-Soviet relations will have constructive effects on East-West relations in general, that the medium and small states in the East and West -- including ours -- can and will make their contribution, and that on this basis the talks among all states will be made easier.

In this connection we hope for a better development and intensification of our relations with the GDR and all the other Warsaw Pact states. With the accords on political dialogue, a condition has been met which in the Federal Government's view is indispensable for resolving the security problems. We have always been of the view that we can only achieve results in East-West security issues if the political and economic relations develop in both directions. Security policy solutions can only be achieved in the form of an overall package which leaves the necessary political con-

confidence open on both sides. The way is paved, and we are confident that it will now be embarked upon.

Everyone will understand that it was not possible to achieve a breakthrough in crucial security problems. Differences still exist. However, ladies and gentlemen, there are starting points for making significant progress. The joint commitment not to strive for unilateral military superiority could constitute the basis of a dialogue on security, based on the recognition of the other state's legitimate security interests.

The corroboration of the essential negotiation goals contained in the Soviet-U.S. agreement of 8 January 1985 also is an important step toward increasingly consolidating the superpowers' dialogue on security. The hopes we voiced time and again prior to the Geneva summit, that it would provide an impetus to the Geneva disarmament negotiations, have not been frustrated by its results.

The negotiators stressed their intention -- and I quote -- of accelerating work in those negotiations to achieve the goals defined in the Soviet-U.S. joint statement of 8 January 1985, namely, preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth, reducing and limiting the number of nuclear arms, and improving strategic stability. They continue to state -- I quote -- that they will act to achieve progress as soon as possible particularly in the areas where there already is a common basis.

Ladies and gentlemen, that is an important statement of intent by the CPSU general secretary and the U.S. President. This statement largely meets German interests. We have always raised this demand to the superpowers. In this connection, we in the FRG are primarily interested in the earliest possible solution of the problem of intermediate-range weapons in Europe. Therefore, I particularly welcome the fact that the United States and the USSR have envisaged an interim agreement in this field.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Geneva joint statement defines common positions such as the adequate use of the principle of a 50-percent reduction of U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms. Ladies and gentlemen, it is an undisputed fact that the FRG's essential security and arms control policy interests are taken into account in this document. In this connection, I also refer to efforts for achieving progress at the Stockholm conference as well as efforts in connection with the German-British initiative in the scope of MBFR which are currently being coordinated within the alliance. Of special importance to us is the accord by the superpowers on striving for a general and full ban on chemical weapons as well as for the elimination of existing chemical stocks, on accelerating efforts for the conclusion of an effective and verifiable international agreement in this field, and on initiating a dialogue to end the proliferation of chemical weapons.

Ladies and gentlemen, we think that these decisions largely confirm the policy that led to this goals. [applause] We also have much more confidence in such a policy than in an agreement; for example, the one which was concluded between the SPD and the SED. [laughter, applause] The experience and decisions of Geneva clearly have disproved that international pessimism which in the past 2 years has been spread among the people by a certain side and here in the Bundestag by the SPD and Greens. [applause] Ladies and gentlemen, it has become clear that the FRG Government has used its considerable international influence to try to arrive at a realistic solution. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen of the opposition, your predictions and views on our Germany policy, Ostpolitik, and security policy have been disproved.

Mr Vogel, I need to quote the statement you made 2 years ago, because you obviously do not remember it: By what we know, it regrettably is more likely that there will be extremely serious setbacks; we in the Bundestag know who will have to pay for it, namely, the Germans in the other German state. Do you really believe that anyone in Leipzig or Dresden can believe your prediction today? [shouts] You also said that the policy of detente will become less important. Today you voiced the hope that Geneva will reactivate the policy of detente. What do you really believe? Deputy Brandt said here -- I quote -- in my view the incision in East-West relations will be more far-reaching than most people can imagine today. Mr Brandt was unable to imagine a constructive solution, it has come nonetheless, and we are grateful for that. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, something else has again become clear in Geneva. You fail to see that our leeway of action toward the East is decisively determined by the influence the FRG has and can use within the Atlantic alliance, in the European Community, and in its relationship with the United States. Despite your positive assessment of the results of the Geneva summit, your strategy of thoughtless criticism of and suspicious distance toward the United States makes you pursue a policy of remaining outside the resumed East-West dialogue, and therefore you now are sitting on the sidelines. [applause] Ladies and gentlemen, at your meetings of Socialist International if you were to occasionally consult Prime Minister Craxi, Prime Minister Gonzalez, or President Mitterand, it would be of great benefit to German policy. [applause]

Ladies and gentlemen, I want to state the following on SDI: I adhere to my statement that SDI research in the scope of the ABM treaty is justified in view of Soviet research. I stated much earlier that the necessity and possible dimension of space-based defense systems also must always be viewed in connection with the possibility of incisive reduction of offensive nuclear weapons in the East and West. In our view the point of Geneva now is to utilize the obvious arms control opportunities of SDI. What matters in particular is achieving agreement on the drastic reduction of offensive nuclear weapons -- something we all want -- achieving agreement on the proportion of offensive and defensive weapons with the aim of establishing maximum strategic stability in accordance with the ABM treaty, and reaching agreement in the type and dimension of admissible defense systems.

Ladies and gentlemen, naturally the Geneva summit has not resolved the main and most important problems between the superpowers. However, initial steps have been made toward a road of common sense. Utilizing the Geneva deliberations for the development of dialogue, strengthening the strategic stability between the East and West by way of cooperative solutions remains a great challenge to the East and West. We Germans more than all other peoples of the earth are interested in a positive development of that dialogue, because for us it is of decisive importance that by the building of confidence the opportunities for Germans to meet in Germany can improve. [applause] It is a task of German policy to continue the dialogue in the near future for the purpose of improving the situation. The results of Geneva have confirmed the conviction Honecker and I expressed during our meeting on 12 March, that the resumption of the superpowers' dialogue opens up opportunities of a new phase in East-West relations. In this connection, we also always considered inner-German relations.

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U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

ITALIAN CP LEADER MAKES 'POSITIVE' ASSESSMENT OF SUMMIT

PM261059 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 22 Nov 85 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Natta: 'Now Everyone Must Play His Part'"]

[Text] Rome -- PCI Secretary General Alessandro Natta has made the following statement: I believe that one can issue a positive assessment of the conclusion of the Geneva summit. No one reasonably expected that in 2 days solutions would be reached to the complex and acute problems that have accumulated over the years. The important thing was for both sides to display the will to broach these problems clearly and constructively. I believe that this can legitimately be inferred from the joint statement released by the two delegations at the end of the important meeting. Now, one can look a little more hopefully toward real progress in disarmament, in the alleviation of international tensions, in concrete steps toward the political solution of regional conflicts, and in a resumption of the policy of detente and cooperation worldwide.

In order for these hopes to materialize in tangible results, apart from a new phase in U.S.-USSR relations, there must be the stimulus and contribution of an autonomous initiative on the part of governments (and of course we address ourselves first and foremost to the Italian Government) and political, social, civil, and religious forces throughout the world. In this great endeavor for peace, disarmament, and peaceful coexistence among the peoples, everyone has his own part to play. We will continue to play ours diligently and consistently.

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CSO: 5200/2576

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

PRC JOURNAL ANALYZES GENEVA SUMMIT

HK120225 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 48, 2 Dec 85 p 5

[Article by "special" reporter Ren Zhengde: "Special Dispatch From Geneva"--
"An Initial Analysis of the U.S.-Soviet Summit Talks"]

[Excerpts] U.S. and Soviet leaders reached an agreement on some specific problems after 2 days of talks, and some progress has been noticed in their bilateral relations. However, serious differences still exist with regard to key problems.

On arms control and the problem of "hot" regions, however, their standards are diametrically opposed to each other. As Gorbachev said, the "differences are quite profound." U.S. Secretary of State Shultz also said that both sides are "sticking to their original stands."

On the key problem of arms control, even principle guidelines are not included in the joint declaration, let alone "practical" content. World public opinion was disappointed by this. The United States and the Soviet Union have held three rounds of arms control talks in Geneva so far, but they are still marking time as each side wants to maintain its own nuclear superiority at the expense of the other. The joint declaration only repeats what both sides have said and indicates the necessity for "speeding up" the Geneva talks. With regard to whether there is a need to extend the U.S.-Soviet agreement on the second stage of strategic arms limitations, which will terminate at the end of December this year, the joint declaration evades mentioning this important problem which demands an immediate solution.

The most heated argument at the talks was about the "star wars" plan. Reagan tried hard to convince his counterpart that his "Strategic Defense Initiative" was neither a "star wars" plan nor a "space offensive weapons" scheme, but a "true defense umbrella" plan. Not only did he persist in his proposals, but he also cited specific items to express his willingness to let the Soviet Union take part in technological cooperation. Gorbachev bluntly refused this and said at a press conference that if the United States persisted in its "star wars" plan, the Soviets "will certainly take corresponding action." It seems that they did not come any closer on this long-disputed problem.

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CSO: 5200/4014

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

NETHERLANDS MINISTER ON NUCLEAR ROLE

AU031504 Paris AFP in English 1452 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Brussels, Dec 3 (AFP) -- The Netherlands officially announced today that it is cutting its nuclear roles in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation in the face of strong NATO criticism.

Dutch Defense Minister Jacob de Ruiter told NATO defense ministers here of The Hague's decision, which had been expected, to abandon the nuclear roles carried out by two squadrons of F-16 fighter planes and 13 sea patrol P-3-C-Orion planes.

The European allies, expressing strong displeasure, appealed to The Hague in a letter to "urgently reconsider its position" which could have "serious negative effects on allied dissuasion and defence".

Sources close to the Dutch defense minister said the cuts would not come into effect before 1988 and would coincide with modernisation of the F-16 planes. The Netherlands last month finally agreed to deploy 48 U.S. cruise missiles on its territory but said it would discontinue responsibility for six nuclear responsibilities with NATO, including anti-submarine missions with nuclear depth charges, atomic mines and Nike air defense system.

Diplomatic sources said the NATO ministers warned against any gesture which could be seen by the Eastern bloc as a weakness in NATO and pointed out that the cuts would set a precedent. But reliable sources said the Netherlands had underlined that Canada ended its nuclear roles in the 60's without asking its allies. The Netherlands argues that the general level of nuclear dissuasion will be maintained by the continuation of its other roles and the deployment of cruise.

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CSO: 5200/2568

NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

TASS: U.S. NUCLEAR FREEZE CONFERENCE OPENS

LD162310 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 16 Nov 85

[Text] Chicago, 16 Nov (TASS)--TASS correspondent Maksim Knyazkov reports:

The curbing of the arms race on earth, the prevention of an arms race in outer space, and relaxation of international tension--these and other topical matters of our time are the focus of attention at the sixth national conference of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign (NWFC). The participants in the conference which has opened here--delegates of peace organisations from various parts of America--call for the adoption of effective measures by the U.S. Government with a view to concluding arms control agreements with the USSR.

A draft action programme for 1986, which has been worked out by the NWFC leadership has been submitted to the delegates for consideration. The draft programme has it that it remains the NWFC's principal goal to secure a freeze on the testing, production and deployment of nuclear and space arms by the USA and the USSR. Such a step could set the beginning of a process of reducing nuclear arms and lessening the threat of a nuclear conflict. The draft programme urges the U.S. administration to support the Soviet Union's major peace initiative--the unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions, and points out that the nuclear freeze advocates are firmly against spreading the arms race over to outer space.

Addressing the delegates to the conference Jane Bruenebaum, NWFC executive director, pointed out that in the present tense situation it is essential to make most resolute measures with a view to removing the nuclear danger. The upcoming Soviet-U.S. summit meeting acquires major importance in this connection. Mrs Gruenebaum said that regular elections to the U.S. Congress will be held in the United States next year. In this connection it is of importance to show to those who seek to take a seat on the Capitol Hill that the American people have got sick and tired of the arms race and that they are in need of lasting peace.

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CSO: 5200/1181

NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

SOVIET ARMY PAPER ON USSR, U.S. TEST BAN VIEWS

PM121657 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Nov 85 Second Edition p 3

[Reserve Major General F. Gontar article under the "Pertinent Notes" rubric: "Breaking the Vicious Circle"]

[Text] The appeal by the leaders of six countries (Argentina, Mexico, Sweden, India, Tanzania, and Greece) to M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan to halt all nuclear tests for 1 year has found widespread support among the world public.

The implementation of this proposal would be a highly important step on the path of curbing the nuclear arms race. The ending of nuclear tests would drastically slow down and subsequently halt the buildup of nuclear arsenals and close the channels for the creation [sozdaniye] of new types of nuclear weapons, including so-called third generation weapons for strike space armaments.

How have the USSR and the United States responded to this most important peace initiative?

The Soviet Union supported it in full. Replying to the six countries' leaders, M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that the Soviet Union could agree to extend the term of its moratorium on all nuclear explosions. Furthermore, it is ready "right now, today, for a treaty ban on unlimited duration on all nuclear weapon tests."

As is well known, in an attempt to break the deadlock over the solution of the problem of a complete and general nuclear test ban and to break the vicious circle of the nuclear arms race, the USSR unilaterally announced a moratorium on all nuclear explosions from 6 August through the end of this year. This moratorium will continue to operate if the United States adopts it and ceases its own nuclear tests. As the facts demonstrate, however, since our moratorium was imposed the United States has not only not ended its own nuclear explosions but is also continuing to hold them at an accelerated rate. During this period it has already carried out six underground nuclear tests at the Nevada nuclear test range.

The U.S. administration's attitude to the appeal by the six countries' leaders can be judged from a State Department spokesman's replies to journalists'

questions. In particular, he bluntly stated that the "continuation of U.S. nuclear weapons tests is dictated by the need to ensure even more effective deterrence and also the reliability of the nuclear arsenal." Whereas before the U.S. administration's refusal to end nuclear tests was concealed behind far-fetched and spurious arguments, in particular that of the difficulty of monitoring nuclear explosions by national technical means, now it has abandoned all disguise and is openly declaring itself a fervent opponent of nuclear disarmament.

It is no secret to anyone that Washington understands ensuring "effective deterrence" to mean the creation [sozdaniye] and deployment of a whole series of new munitions intended for equipping the highly accurate first-strike nuclear means being developed [razrabatyvayemye] in the United States (MX and Midgetman ICBMs, Trident-2 missiles for the new "Ohio" class submarines, long-range cruise missiles of various basing modes, B-1b and Stealth heavy bombers, and so forth) as well as the development of nuclear charges for strike space arms under the "Star Wars" program. A comment by W. Hoover, leader of the Department of Energy's military administration, may serve to confirm this. He stated in particular that it is impossible to create [sozdat] not only a new type of nuclear charge but "even the simplest warhead" without nuclear tests. And Pentagon chief Weinberger bluntly asserts that the components being developed [razrabatyvayemye] under the "Star Wars" program, including, of course, nuclear charges for triggering X-ray lasers, are to undergo a whole range of tests.

The U.S. administration's stubborn refusal to end nuclear tests eloquently indicates that it is still steering a course toward continuing and fuelling the nuclear arms race, disrupting military-strategic parity, and achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. That is the reality behind official Washington's negative reaction to the peace initiative of the six countries' leaders.

The present U.S. administration's course toward continuing nuclear tests is in sharp contrast with the aspirations of the world's progressive public for a turn for the better in international affairs. That is why the example of the Soviet Union, which unilaterally ended all nuclear explosions and appealed to the United States to join in this action, is perceived by all who value peace on our planet as a tangible, concrete measure to curb the arms race, lower the level of nuclear confrontation, and defuse international tension.

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CSO: 5200/1181

NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

TASS NOTES U.S. 'THREAT,' AGAINST NEW ZEALAND

1D051343 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Canberra, December 5 TASS -- New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange, speaking in Wellington, expressed confidence that a bill which bars nuclear-armed ships from New Zealand ports would be approved by the country's parliament shortly. Responding to Washington's brutal attempts to exert pressure on New Zealand, he added that his country would not be exposed to any new dangers if the United States scraps its defense responsibilities with respect to New Zealand.

Paul Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific Affairs, issued another threat against Wellington. He said that the move by the New Zealand parliament to pass the anti-nuclear bill might have serious consequences. Washington is worried with the prospect of losing its outposts in that part of the Pacific Ocean.

Besides New Zealand's non-compliance calls into question the very existence of the *ANZUS* bloc incorporating the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

The New Zealand Administration is also apprehensive that other U.S. allies, particularly Japan, where the anti-nuclear movement is gaining in scope, may follow the example of New Zealand. Last summer, thirteen states, who attended the session of South Pacific countries' forum, proclaimed their region a nuclear-weapon free zone.

The United States is busy building up pressure on Wellington. It puts into play threat of economic sanctions and undisguised political blackmail. However, the New Zealand Labour Government firmly abides by its commitments to voters. Assured at the 1984 elections. According to REUTER, public opinion polls show that New Zealanders support unreservedly the anti-nuclear course.

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CSO: 5200/1181

NUCLEAR TESTING AND FREE ZONE PROPOSALS

MOSCOW NOTES U.S. DETONATION OF NUCLEAR DEVICE IN NEVADA

TASS Report

LD052026 Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] (in Russian) December 5 TASS -- Another test of a nuclear device was made at the time in Nevada today. The yield of the explosion was up to 150 kiloton, a spokesman for the Department of Energy said.

This was the 15th nuclear explosion announced this year and the 60th nuclear explosion since 1945, when the United States embarked on the implementation of a broad program of nuclear weapon tests. According to a TPI report, the latest explosion, codenamed "Bad's Nest", was prepared jointly by the United States and Britain.

'Disregard for Public Opinion'

PM091015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 85 First Edition p 1

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Gan: "Challenge to Reason; 'The Russians Have Stopped Their Tests so Why Can't We?' the Participants in a Mass Demonstration Ask"]

[Text] (Washington, 7 Dec -- Arrogantly setting itself against international public opinion, the United States, as has already been reported, has carried out another nuclear explosion for military purposes at a testing range in Nevada.

A spokesman for the U.S. Department of Energy has indicated that the nuclear test, codenamed ("Kinibito"), was carried out in conjunction with Britain. He said the yield of the charge was up to 150 kilotons, that is 10 times more than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. The soil vibration was so tangible that panic erupted among the inhabitants of Las Vegas, approximately 130 km from the site of the test. Many people decided an earthquake had started.

("Kinibito") was the 15th nuclear explosion to be announced in the United States since the start of the year. According to AP, "for reasons of security not all explosions are announced publicly." That means the real number of tests carried out on nuclear devices is considerably higher.

("Kinibito") is the sixth official weapon test since August this year, when the Soviet Union unilaterally introduced a moratorium through 1 January on any nuclear explosions. But the U.S. Administration flatly refused to follow the USSR's example and display political responsibility.

The present tests in Nevada have indeed been assessed as disregard for world public opinion.

Those taking part in the mass antiwar demonstration in Washington noted that the continuing nuclear weapons tests "undermine the efforts to halt the arms race." "Just 2 weeks after the summit meeting between the USSR and the United States in Geneva, the White House is showing that its priorities remain with testing and creating new nuclear armaments, not controlling them," the leaflets distributed by those taking part in the demonstration pointed out.

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CSO: 5200/1181

RELATED ISSUES

USSR: JOINT UN ASSOCIATION MEETING DISCUSSES SECURITY

Arbatov Opens Meeting

LD061244 Moscow TASS in English 1531 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Tex.] Moscow, December 6 TASS -- The problems of disarmament and of strengthening international security are in the focus of attention of a bilateral meeting of the Soviet and American U.N. associations which has opened here today. Notable politicians, public figures and scholars of the two countries are taking part.

The Soviet delegation is led by Academician Georgiy Arbatov, deputy chairman of the U.N. Association and director of the Institute of the U.S. and Canadian Studies and the American delegation by William Scranton, a notable public figure and chairman of the U.N. Association.

The agenda of the meeting embraces prospects for the development of Soviet-American relations in the light of the results of the Geneva summit, problems of disarmament and the reduction of armaments, first and foremost nuclear armaments, the prevention of an arms race in space and the role of the United Nations in safeguarding and strengthening peace.

Opening the meeting, Academician Arbatov noted that the Geneva summit had provided fresh opportunities for improving Soviet-American relations and for turning them into a normal and safe channel. It gave a tangible impetus to the Soviet-American dialogue at different levels. He stressed that the U.N. Associations in the USSR and the USA had been making a positive contribution towards improving relations between the two countries even in the most difficult period.

William Scranton said in his speech that after the Geneva meeting, Soviet-American relations grew warmer.

According to him, it is very important for the peoples of the two countries to understand each other. He said the Americans were grateful to the Soviet public for everything it was doing in this respect.

The Soviet-American dialogue in Moscow will close on Monday.

Scranton Evaluates Meeting

LD072302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 (MT 7 Dec 85)

[Sergey Gogulskiy report]

[Text] A meeting of Soviet and U.S. UN Associations is taking place in Moscow. It is devoted to the examination of topical international problems.

On the meeting's agenda are prospects for the development of Soviet-U.S. relations in light of the Geneva summit results; problems of disarmament and arms reduction, first and foremost nuclear arms; prevention of the militarization of space; and the United Nation's role in the cause of preserving and strengthening peace. Soviet and U.S. representatives noted the importance of the Geneva summit meeting, having pointed out that it gave a substantial stimulus to Soviet-U.S. dialogue on various levels.

Here is what [former] Senator Scranton, chairman of the UN Association in the United States, former U.S. delegate to the United Nations said in connection with this during an interval between sessions:

[Scranton, in English] Enormous progress was made in Geneva, primarily because two most important men in the world the President of the United States and the secretary-general.... [translation fades into Russian]

We think that the Geneva meeting provided an enormous stimulus for progress as far as relations between our two countries are concerned. Real prospects have appeared in these relations, says Senator Scranton. Despite the existing considerable differences on the question of nuclear arms, we hope that we shall be able to arrive at concrete accords.

At the meeting of representatives of our associations we are striving to find a solution to the question of how to achieve peace for everyone, not just for the Soviet Union or the United States, but for the whole of mankind; how to ensure a peaceful future for the population of our countries. Such meetings are very useful, not just during the present stage, but also in the future. They facilitate the achievement of mutual understanding on concrete questions connected with the struggle for disarmament, prevention of the militarization of space, and liquidation of the danger of nuclear war. Such a representative international organization as the United Nations can and should make a considerable contribution to solving these questions, said Senator Scranton in conclusion.

UN Important for Peace

LD091614 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 9 TASS -- A meeting of Soviet and U.S. Associations for the United Nations ended here today. They discussed a wide range of problems pertaining to the present-day international situation, ways to avert war, issues of disarmament and the U.N. role in maintaining peace.

The participants in the meeting had high praise for the results of the Geneva summit meeting and noted particular importance for the cause of peace of the accords reached at the summit.

Representatives of the two countries underlined that the United Nations has an important role to play in preserving peace and ensuring international security, and declared for increasing its contribution towards buttressing peace.

The participants in the meeting agreed to continue the dialogue on problems of peace and security.

Better State Relations Favored

LD091734 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 9 TASS -- Representatives of the American and Soviet associations for the United Nations have declared for the amelioration of relations between the USSR and the United States at a dialogue which closed in Moscow today. Prominent public figures, politicians and scientists from the two countries discussed a wide range of problems pertaining to the present-day international situation, ways to avert a nuclear war, questions of disarmament and the United Nations role in maintaining peace.

Summing up the results, Gennadiy Vorontsov, deputy chairman of the Soviet association underlined that the dialogue held was frank and useful. Irrespective of our differences, we have much in common.

Ivan Solin, chairman of the board of the "American Management Systems", speaking on behalf of the U.S. delegation, drew attention to the positive spirit and tone of the dialogue held. Its results will have a salutary impact on Soviet-U.S. relations, he said.

The sides adopted a joint communique which has high praise for the results of the meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. They said that the accords that nuclear war should not be allowed to be unleashed and that there can be no victors in it, that the USSR and the United States will not strive for military superiority, that were reached in Geneva, are of overriding importance.

The delegations of both countries also stressed the importance of the fact that the leaders of the two powers agreed to energize work at the Geneva talks, bearing in mind the work to prevent the arms race in outer space and terminate it on earth and enhance strategic stability.

The sides noted that the positions of both associations were close on such issues as the need to take practical steps in the field of disarmament and arms control, the work to buttress peace and maintain international stability, and to foster the regime of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The participants in the meeting underscored that the United Nations has an important role to play in ensuring international security, declared for continued effort to increase the U.N. contribution towards strengthening peace and settling international conflicts, and also for enhancing its effectiveness.

Scranton Details Possible Accords

LD091846 Moscow TASS in English 1753 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 9 TASS -- "We are encouraged by the meeting in Geneva", William Scranton, a prominent American public figure, former U.S. representative to the United

Nations, told a IASS meeting that it was to be a regular meeting. The meeting completed its work in Moscow.

"We are encouraged," William Sullivan said, "that that could be established in some form. The IASS has been working on arms and non-proliferation problems."

"And in the meantime, a parallel effort could be worked out in the U.S.S.R. on the reduction of arms. In Moscow, we had a lot of mutual suggestions as to how these things might be accomplished. That, in his opinion, the U.S. Association in the U.S.S.R. contributed to the solution of these problems."

U.S. Association in Moscow

LD092143 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 9-2-80

[Report by correspondent Sergey K. (uncl)]

[Text] A meeting of the Soviet and U.S. UN Associations, with topical international problems, was held in Moscow.

During the talks which took place there was discussion of the present Soviet-U.S. relations in light of the summit at the highest level of disarmament and the reduction of arms, first and foremost, and of the militarization of space; the importance of international development of mutually beneficial cooperation. This I. S. Sullivan, head of the U.S. delegation, chairman of the U.S. UN Association, representative says:

[Begin Serinton recording in Russian] "The meeting was a really useful meeting. One could say that mutual understanding was reached. After the first summit meeting in the last few years, it appeared for us to achieve real progress. The question now is confronting us now is the reduction of arms, the reduction of arms with preventing arms proliferation. We realize that progress is being made in resolving such questions. However, we are full of optimism for the successful holding of the next summit meeting. [End recording]

A joint communique was adopted on the results of the meeting. It stressed the need for practical steps to be taken. It also stated that the consolidation of peace, the prevention of international terrorism, the process of the nonproliferation of nuclear arms.

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CSO: 5200/1190

RELATED ISSUES

USSR'S SAFRONCHUK ADDRESSES UN COMMITTEE ON SECURITY

PM091135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent G. Vasiljev under general heading: "Program for Consolidating Security"]

[Text] This year sees the 15th anniversary of the adoption, at the Soviet Union's initiative, of the declaration on the consolidation of international security, which has become an important milestone in the activity of the United Nations and the life of the world community. In recent years the declaration has met with universal recognition not only as a document of great political importance but also as a program of practical actions for settling acute problems and normalizing international relations as a whole.

The nuclear age, V.S. Safronchuk, the USSR representative, said, addressing the (political) Committee of the UN General Assembly, dictates a new political thinking which expands the traditional ideas of the problem of war and peace and the consolidation of international security. The new approach compels the policy of any state to absorb the realities of the world today. After all, the choice today is between survival and annihilation. The threat of a world nuclear catastrophe dictates the need to learn the great art of living together. All people of the world are interested in that.

True security for all states and peoples, the Soviet representative continued, can be ensured only on the path of a return to the relaxation of tension and of the consolidation of trust and development of international cooperation. In the world today there is no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

Important steps to consolidate international security and further develop bilateral cooperation, the Soviet representative said, were undertaken during the meetings which M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has had with the leaders of France, India, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Syria, Libya, Italy, Finland, and other states. The meeting in Geneva between M.S. Gorbachev and U.S. President R. Reagan was recently a very important international event. It is important now, he pointed out, that both sides refrain from actions undermining what was achieved in Geneva and that they make honest efforts to implement the Geneva accords and above all the confirmation contained in the Soviet-U.S. joint statement of 8 January this year of the resolve to prevent the arms race in space and halt it on earth. In this connection he drew the delegates' attention to the danger presented by Washington's "star wars" plans, which threaten to inflate the arms race and block the attainment of mutually acceptable accords.

the discussions at the UNGA session and world events show, the Soviet proposals aimed at strengthening international security and achieving specific accords on quantitative arms reduction are meeting with a broad positive response. The joint statement by the leaders of six countries -- Argentina, Mexico, Tanzania, India, Sweden, and Czechoslovakia -- in many respects chimes with the Soviet approach.

The Soviet peace initiatives were welcomed hopefully by the major public organizations of various countries and continents, by world-famous scientists and eminent political and military figures. The UN General Assembly has adopted a resolution urging the leaders of the USSR and the United States "to elaborate effective accords aimed at preventing the arms race in space and halting it on earth."

The representatives of many countries have addressed the UN First Committee. The majority rated highly the Soviet Union's contribution to the consolidation of international security, the curbing of the arms race, and the development of constructive dialogue between peoples.

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RELATED ISSUES

USSR'S 'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS' 6 DECEMBER

LD062146 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 6 Dec 85

['International Situation--Questions and Answers' program presented by All-Union Radio commentator Konstantin Patsyuk; with Radomir Georgiyevich Bogdanov, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute; and All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator Nikolay Agayants]

[Excerpts] [Patsyuk] The results of the Soviet-U.S. letters. Fully approving the peace-loving foreign policy course of our country and the constructive position which it took at the meeting, they note that talks are the only correct path, chosen by the USSR with the aim of preventing a nuclear path, chosen by the USSR with the aim of preventing a nuclear catastrophe and curbing the arms race. The Ivanov couple from the town of Usman in Lipetsk Oblast, Comrades Karidze from the town of (Philtuba) in the Georgian SSR, Makarov from the village of (Krivozerve) in Penza Oblast, Tyutin from the town of Orekhovo-Zuyevo, and others write about this. And so the Ivanov couple write in their letter that they belong to the older generation and, for this reason, their knowledge of war is not just hearsay. Peace is dear to us, they note, and we don't want war.

In this connection, many listeners are interested in the state of Soviet-U.S. relations and the prospects for their development. We believe that it is necessary to seek the key for a reply to this question precisely in Geneva. We have invited to our studio today Doctor of Historical Sciences Radomir Georgiyevich Bogdanov, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Geneva Talks Assessed

[Bogdanov] The question of war and peace and arms limitation was the main question, the pivot of the Geneva talks. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo noted that the fact that the leaders of the USSR and the United States stated in a joint document that nuclear war must not be unleashed was a fundamentally important result of the meeting. They stressed the importance of preventing any war between the Soviet Union and the United States, nuclear or conventional, and they pledged not to strive for the achievement of military superiority. The Soviet Union and the United States confirmed clearly their obligation to assist the comprehensive raising of the effectiveness of the regime for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, and they spoke jointly in favor of a universal and total ban on chemical weapons and the destruction of them.

The accord to assist the most rapid and successful completion of the Stockholm conference goes far beyond the framework of Soviet-U.S. relations. As a result of the meeting, a number of useful accords have appeared on many aspects of the development of bilateral cooperation between the USSR and the United States. They will serve as a good basis for raising the level of trust between our countries and peoples. The certain reanimation which has become perceptible here lately has now been corroborated by specific agreements on exchanges and contacts in the spheres of science, education and culture, on the resumption of air communications between our countries.

But the full development of the potential which lies here would be far easier in conditions of a start being made on the solution of the security questions which determine our mutual relations. And if we are to cooperate, then it should be on equal terms, without any discrimination or preconditions, without any attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the other side. Our position on this is firm and consistent.

[Patsyuk] Can you dwell in more detail on the security problem?

[Bogdanov] It must be said with all decisiveness that the sphere of security and its nub -- the prevention of the militarization of space and the reduction of nuclear armaments -- will continue to determine mutual relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. During the meeting the U.S. side stubbornly insisted on the implementation of its SDI program. They told the Soviet side that it was a matter of the creation [sozdaniye] of purely defensive systems which, they said, were not weapons at all. They said that these systems would help stabilize the situation and get rid of nuclear weapons in general. They even suggested that in some foreseeable future these systems would be shared and that laboratory doors should be opened to each other.

The Soviet side did not agree with these evaluations. We painstakingly analyzed all these questions, and came to an unambiguous conclusion: space weapons are by no means defensive. They are capable of engendering the dangerous illusion that it is possible to inflict a first nuclear strike from behind a space shield and to avert or to weaken the counterstrike. And what guarantees are there that space weapons in themselves would not be used as a method of hitting targets on earth? Everything testifies precisely that the U.S. antimissile space system is being devised not as a shield at all, but as part of a single offensive complex.

Of course, the Soviet side could not agree with the assertion that the space systems envisaged in the U.S. program are not weapons at all. They tell us of their desire to remove the fear of missiles and to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons in general. This desire can only be welcomed. It is totally in keeping with the aims of our policy. But, you see, it is far more simple to eliminate those armaments without creating [sozdavaya] offensive space systems to do this. Why spend tens, hundreds of thousands of millions of dollars and accumulate further mountains of space weapons alongside the nuclear weapons?

[Patsyuk] What do you think about the long-term significance of the Geneva meeting?

[Bogdanov] Of course, the long-term significance of everything useful upon which it was possible to agree in Geneva can only manifest itself in specific and practical deeds. It will be necessary, first and foremost, to concentrate efforts on the denouement of the very important questions which it was not possible to solve at that meeting -- and these are precisely questions connected with the task of halting the arms race. The unwillingness of the U.S. leadership to renounce its "star wars"

program made it impossible to reach specific agreements in Geneva on real disarmament and, first and foremost, on the central problem of nuclear and space armaments.

The Soviet side presented profound arguments which ought to help the U.S. leadership find the will and resolution to evaluate objectively the USSR's foreign policy positions and, first and foremost, become aware of all the baneful aspects of the "star wars" program. It is the main obstacle on the path toward a radical reduction in nuclear armaments.

The accord, now confirmed by the leaders of the states, on the need to prevent an arms race in space and to halt it on earth, which was attained in January 1985 at the level of the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States, must remain the reference point of the search for mutually acceptable solutions. The will, expressed at the summit level, to accelerate this work at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons, is of particular significance. The whole world will follow the course of this work with intense attention.

Fresh meetings between the leaders of the USSR and the United States lie ahead. In order not to make the achievement of future accords difficult, it is essential to refrain from everything that might undermine what has been achieved in Geneva, from actions which might block the talks, erode the limiters upon the arms race, such as the treaties on the limitation of antimissile defense systems in accordance with provisions of SALT-II. The United States ought to listen to the demands of the world community and declare a moratorium on nuclear tests, as the USSR has done.

In the run-up to new summit meetings, the main thing is to create possibilities for the real halting of the arms race and to begin practical steps to reduce nuclear arsenals. We must begin preparations now. The Soviet Union for its part, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stated at the USSR Supreme Soviet session, intends not to reduce its rates; it intends to strive for a curtailment of the arms race and a general improvement in the international climate with all resolution and in the spirit of honest cooperation with the United States. We are calculating that the same approach will also be displayed by the United States.

[Patsyuk] Is there a possibility of the arms race being truly halted?

[Bogdanov] We are firmly convinced that yes, there is. It is true that our proposals and the U.S. proposals on the reduction of nuclear armaments are now at variance in many ways; but we are not dramatizing this circumstance. Compromise solutions are possible here, and we are ready to seek them. But for the solution of all these questions it is absolutely essential to close tightly the door through which weapons could penetrate space. Without this, a radical reduction in nuclear armaments is impossible. An accord is achievable if it takes the interests of both sides into account.

... so, an important start has been made. It could become a fulcrum for a turning away from senseless and dangerous confrontation towards international detente.

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RELATED ISSUES

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS 8 DECEMBER

PM081520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[Yuriy Kharlanov "International Review"]

[Excerpt] Turnaround Needed

Each day more and more people are beginning to understand that the arms race, above all the race in nuclear missiles, must be halted and that the world must turn away from fueling tension toward detente.

Indeed, the recognition of this truth was contained in the Soviet-U.S. joint statement issued at the Geneva summit, when both sides noted that nuclear war must never be unleashed and that there can be no winner in it. Speaking in Fallston last week, the U.S. President reiterated those words from the joint statement.

But if that is the case, measures must be taken to completely remove the threat of nuclear catastrophe from mankind's life. With that aim in mind, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted, "the Soviet Union offers an all-embracing package of measures blocking all routes to the arms race -- either in space or on earth, be they nuclear, chemical, or conventional weapons."

Our country does not strive for military superiority over the United States. The Soviet Union has submitted concrete, precise proposals for overcoming the arms reduction deadlock at the talks now being held in Geneva, Vienna, and Stockholm. If necessary the USSR is ready to begin with partial albeit limited accords while bearing in mind the main aim -- to halt the arms race and prevent it from spreading to space -- just to begin that turnaround whose necessity mankind is coming to realize.

All the peoples of the world in all countries and on all continents have an interest in that. The situation in the world is now causing "grave concern because of the increase in the danger of war and tension resulting from the policy of imperialism's aggressive circles, which are driving mankind toward possible nuclear catastrophe," says the joint communique on the results of the visit to the USSR by R. Mugabe, first secretary and president of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Popular Front party and prime minister of Zimbabwe.

The WPC Presidium Bureau, in whose work in Stockholm over 100 representatives of anti-war organizations and movements from almost 50 countries took part, outlined a broad action program for 1986, which the United Nations has declared International Peace Year. The main obstacle to resolving the burning problems of maintaining peace and

securing disarmament, the statement adopted at the bureau session says, is the U.S. "star wars" plans.

The problem of preventing the arms race in space is now particularly acute for all those states which Washington intends to involve in its "star wars" program. Involvement in the creation [sozdaniye] of a new class of armaments -- disguised as a space "shield" but designed to secure for the United States the capability to deliver a first nuclear strike is utterly incompatible with the security interests of other states and, indeed, of those very countries which are scrutinizing these U.S. proposals.

A session of the Executive Board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany held in Bonn reaffirmed this major party's resolute opposition to the "star wars" program and other similar projects. The British Labor Party has also confirmed its rejection of the space militarization plans.

The British Government thinks differently. It has adopted a course of participation in the "star wars" program.

For those who think in stereotypes and the preconceptions of the cold war days, the time has now come to soberly evaluate the situation which has been created in the world and understand the futility of pinning hopes on a policy of strength. The first signs that such changes could happen appeared in Geneva. "The process toward peace talks between the United States and the USSR has begun," retired Admiral E. La Rocque, director of the U.S. Center for Defense Information, states. "A bridge has been built, movement back from the brink of war has begun. The world's two most powerful leaders have stated that they are striving to move toward the prevention of nuclear war."

As is well known, the Soviet Union is ready to go its half of the way and has already made a number of major specific moves in this direction. It is now up to the United States.

Generals Seeking Revenge

The journalists covering the sessions of NATO's military organs held at the bloc's headquarters in the Brussels suburb of Evere this week were in for something of a surprise. NATO's Military Planning Committee, whose work involved the defense ministers of 14 bloc member-states (excluding France and Iceland), completed its work not in 2 days, as planned, but in 1 day. It is reported that the spare time was used for bilateral contacts between ministers.

The Military Planning Committee and the NATO Eurogroup, working the day before, included in their respective final communiques one point each containing a positive assessment of the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva and expressing the hope of achieving "substantial progress in this sphere." However, all the subsequent points of the NATO documents demonstrate the complete opposite.

Did the ministers who signed the Military Planning Committee communique really not understand that their support for the U.S. position on the matter of "strategic, defensive, and space systems" is encouragement for the U.S. "hawks," headed by Pentagon chief C. Weinberger, who do not conceal their intention to wreck any possibility of arms reduction? Or do they not know that NATO's programs for building up armaments, including nuclear arms, in Western Europe are aimed not at lowering military confrontation on the contrary, at exacerbating it?

Both communiques speak about the bloc partners' intention to the West European countries to sharply increase NATO's armaments and modernize them. In 1985, 100,000 troops stationed in Western Europe will receive 200 new tanks and armoured vehicles, hundreds of aircraft, and dozens of warships.

And subsequently, as General B. Rogers, commander in chief of NATO forces, has announced, it is planned to begin modernizing the charges of tactical nuclear missiles. In this process both the artillery and the missiles will be supplied with shells and warheads consisting of neutron bombs, which are already in production in the United States. Most of the aircraft now being received by NATO, particularly the Tornado and F-16 fighter-bombers, can also be used as nuclear weapon delivery vehicles. And finally the defense ministers in their communique confirmed their intention to continue the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles -- U.S. manufactured weapons -- in Western Europe.

Projects clearly contrary to the spirit and even the letter of the Geneva meeting were discussed not only at the plenary sessions but also during the bilateral meetings. For instance, C. Weinberger used his meeting with his British counterpart to elaborate the final version of the Anglo-U.S. memorandum concerning Britain's participation in the "star wars" program, which was then signed in London last Friday.

Weinberger also headed a pressure campaign against Dutch Defense Minister Thom de Ruiter, whose government decided to reduce some of the Dutch Army's stocks in the tactical nuclear arms sphere in accordance with the NATO general's statements. The Hague is doing this from political considerations, believing that to reject a certain proportion of the tactical nuclear arms deployed in Dutch soil will make it easier to secure the ratification in parliament of the decision taken against withdrawal of the overwhelming majority of the Dutch population to deploy 500 U.S. nuclear missiles in the country. However, NATO greeted even that symbol with hostility. Six types of tactical nuclear weapons plus cruise missiles, and not a warhead less -- that is the filling for the nuclear pie which the Pentagon and NATO have cooked up for one of the most densely populated countries in the world.

FRG Defense Minister M. Woerner used the bilateral meetings in the recesses between NATO sessions to familiarize his partners with the ideas produced in Bonn of the so-called "European Defense Initiative," which is a copy in both name and nature of Reagan's "star wars" programs. The Bundeswehr generals and West German military-industrial monopolies are proposing to create a multi-weapon system designed to destroy missiles and aircraft by means of military-technical facilities which are already under development (razrabotka) within the "star wars" plans' framework. What they are talking about are laser devices and electromagnetic guns. A DER SPIEGEL journalist credits that Gen B. Rogers "speaks very highly" of the "Woerner plan." He "believes such a system perfectly feasible if the Europeans pool their potential and combine their work with the U.S. SDI program."

Well, the "Woerner plan" reaffirms that there are 1,500 in West Germany desperate to get hold of the most complex and lethal types of armaments. And if they are not allowed to have nuclear bombs can they not try to go one better and surpass the technology of weapons of the "space generation," thereby overtaking not only the supposed enemy but also their closest allies. However, these dreams of the "Wunderwaffe" or "miracle weapon," in its modern form -- will hardly win posterity's laurels for Bonn or Minister Woerner in person. It is unimportant whether Bonn develops (razrabatyvaet) its own types of "star wars" weapons by itself or in collaboration with other West European

countries; the very fact that it is doing so at all is an act of provocation against the cause of detente and nuclear arms reduction.

The NATO military committees' sessions and the bilateral talks held in Evere showed once again that NATO's ruling generals are working flat out to prevent the implementation of the accords reached in Geneva and that the Atlantic military-industrial complex continues to be a log-like obstacle on the road leading to a real relaxation of international tension.

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RELATED ISSUES

USSR WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE' 8 DECEMBER

LD081739 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 8 Dec 85

["International Observers Roundtable" program, presented by All-Union Radio commentator Nikolay Agayants, with APN political observer Spartak Beglov; and TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov]

[Excerpts]

'Significant' Geneva Summit

[Agayants]

It is here, I think, that one should turn for one of the most vivid examples of the efforts by our countries and their joint action for peace with the very widest circle of countries on the globe, once again to the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, which has become a significant event in international life today. Our great country's course toward strengthening trust between states and developing constructive cooperation and its adherence to the quest for a solution to even the most complex problems by political means through talks, a vivid manifestation of which was the work by the USSR delegation in Geneva. That course enjoys the warm support of Soviet and the unanimous approval of our friends and allies, meets with broad understanding by responsible politicians and public figures in various countries, and is received with hope by all people of good will wherever they live. But what about the West? What about the United States and its NATO partners? What is your view on the subject, Spartak Ivanovich?

[Beglov] You are right, Nikolay Ivanovich. Every country is continuing to study closely the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, to compare the positions of the sides and forecast the future of world politics. But as far as the Western countries are concerned, primarily the United States, there are various clashing viewpoints. As always there are optimistic views and sober, well-balanced assessments, but at the same time much alarm and concern is aroused when you look at how the U.S. militarist machine continues to operate under its own momentum and how the Pentagon generals and military contractors are striving to safeguard their profitable contracts and prevent the conveyor belt of up-to-date weaponry from being shut down.

There is every grounds for saying that a struggle is already being waged in the U.S. ruling circles over the results of Geneva, and the politicians of hawklike persuasion are clearly unable to accept the fact that the points of contact between the Soviet Union and the United States which were found in Geneva, such as the agreement that

... must be unleashed and that both sides must not strive for military ... indirect contradiction both to platform on which the so-called ... has been waged against the Soviet Union for the past 5 years, and to ... intentions, as it were, and their interests. It is not surpris- ... that what comes through in the propaganda statements by representatives ... right wing is primarily the call to cancel out the positive results of ... the sum total of the meeting itself.

... the journalist William Buckley, who is well known for his ... views, has recently been writing. In this commentary in THE WASHINGTON ... Buckley quite cynically calls for the results of the Geneva meeting to ... as a nothing. But nothing is something that does not exist, a void. ... like nature, abhors a vacuum. Much depends on what it is that makes ... politics; illusions or reality. The dangerous aspect of U.S. policy ... has been that imbued with illusions -- illusions about the per- ... nuclear war and the achievement of military superiority over the ... upholding our position of principle in our approach to urgent ... side showed the bankrupt nature of these illusions. The moment ... Soviet-U.S. relations lies precisely in the fact that the U.S. President ... pursue his policy further without taking the realities of the world ...

... many U.S. and among other observers note, told the U.S. leadership ... foreign policy using the old baggage has no future and that the policy ... international affairs must correspond to the real conditions in the ... the whole unequivocal nature of the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit ... will, of course, be no extremes in appraising it in either direction, ... the results or, at the same time, belittling them.

The meeting created certain prerequisites for a change for the better, both in Soviet- ... relations and in world politics as a whole. Moreover, in waiting to see how words ... into action in the future, the whole world will expect each side hence- ... to say, but also to do, everything possible precisely to reduce the ... of war, and will expect this action to take place in questions of ending the ... and bringing about real disarmament, and not along the lines of putting new ... that race, particularly in space.

McFarlane Resignation

If we want to speak of the President's inner circle, the upper echelon of power in ... there are different trends of thought there also which clash with one ... The world press has currently been generating lively comment on the surprise ... of McFarlane from his post as special U.S. presidential adviser on national ... affairs. Many observers are of the opinion that certain political dissent is ... in ... for example, in its first analysis of the event, insists that for ... now in Washington, certain differences have been observed between the atti- ... of the so-called "moderates" on the one hand and the proponents of a hard line on ... the other. Observers put McFarlane, among others, in the first category -- the mode- ... while Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger invariably figures as the leader ... line proponents toward the Soviet Union.

What ... that will inevitably draw attention is that the White House Chief of ... Donald Regan, who is considered the winner in the rivalry which resulted in ... resignation, said on BBC television that the deployment of U.S. weapons in ... would not have a negative effect on the course of the Soviet-U.S. nuclear arms

talks. Such a statement is in direct contradiction to the accord that was reached in Geneva, the affirmation of the formula on which the Soviet-U.S. talks on ending the arms race should continue. So world public opinion will judge the further development of U.S. policy and whether it corresponds to the spirit and content of the Geneva accords from the real, concrete action taken.

[Agayants] On the eve of the Geneva meeting and while it was being held, fears were openly voiced in U.S. circles connected with the military-industrial complex and the military business over the fact that the start of a summit-level Soviet-U.S. dialogue could create conditions facilitating measures of real disarmament. The military contractors are alarmed at the possible consequences of armaments control. Talks between the two great powers could deprive them of profitable contracts. That was what THE WASHINGTON POST said on 19 November. In the same paper, a consultant of a major firm engaged in Pentagon contracts stated directly that a lessening of tension in relations between the USSR and the United States is a bad thing for the military budget.

[Kornilov] That is right, Nikolay Ivanovich just as it is also correct that now, since Geneva, certain circles in the United States connected with the military-industrial complex have, in their comments on the results of the Geneva meeting, been particularly stressing the fact that, as they say, the Geneva talks will not be reflected in the scale of allocations and the volume of military contracts in the United States, especially within the SDI framework. They have, so to speak, been placating the arms magnates. Nothing happened in Geneva which might threaten the estimates of expenditure that have been already drawn up, the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK stated on 2 December, quoting influential members of Congress.

U.S. Military-Industrial Complex

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, which is an influential U.S. newspaper, said the following: Now that contracts for large-scale military programs such as the building of the B-1 bomber and the Stealth invisible aircraft have in the main been placed, U.S. military-industrial companies have turned their gaze to SDI as the final Pentagon vein of gold in the 20th century. Indeed, for the U.S. military-industrial corporations, SDI actually constitutes a vein of gold for the nucleus of the military-industrial complex. Here are just a few figures for you: Within the framework of SDI, the cost of a system of stations of between 18 and 50 space platforms equipped with lasers will, according to specialists' tentative estimates, amount to between \$100 billion and \$500 billion. The cost of putting each platform into orbit will be between \$27 billion and \$38 billion. The outlay on the operating of a space anti-missile system will be no less than \$10-15 billion. The overall cost of the program to create [sozdaniye] a single-layer space antimissile system will, according to the experts' calculations, exceed \$500 billion, while the construction of a multi-layer system with several space echelons will cost U.S. taxpayers the truly fantastic sum of \$1.5 trillion or even \$2 trillion. I would remind you that, for comparison, at the present time about \$800 billion are being spent annually throughout the world on military expenditures.

[Agayants] Incidentally, Yuriy Fannuillovich, one of the latest editions of DER SPIEGEL says that Washington's plans for the militarization of space -- that same Strategic Defense Initiative of Washington's -- are intended to provide the U.S. military concerns with big orders for the next 30 years.

[Kornilov] DER SPIEGEL is undoubtedly right; but I would particularly stress the fact that the mounting number of such orders is by no means a thing of the distant future.

Let us refer to THE NEW YORK TIMES press service, which reports that the Pentagon has already concluded over 1,500 contracts connected with implementation of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. Here now is some information from the American Council on Economic Priorities. In 2 years, the Boeing military corporation has received \$364 million from the so-called SDI funds, while McDonnell-Douglas has received \$236 million, Lockheed \$240 million, and the Teledyne military company \$115 million. Gross, an owner of the Lockheed military corporation and a big fish in California's military business, was once asked why he was engaged in the production of military aircraft. This is what he answered, and I quote: This question is as old as the world, he replied. The Pentagon pays \$100 for every automatic rifle, it pays \$700 for an Army truck, \$29,000 for an armored personnel carrier, and \$100,000 for an artillery gun. These are mere pittance. It is a different matter with my products. The payment for a helicopter is \$300,000 and for a combat aircraft \$2 million. These are profitable commodities that are in demand, gentlemen. End of quote. Space weapons are incomparably more profitable and are a commodity in demand.

[Arayants] The U.S. arms magnates receive colossal profits not only from the production of space types of weaponry but also from the further improvement of up-to-date nuclear systems. As has been already reported, yet another underground nuclear explosion has been carried out at the test site in the state of Nevada. It is the 15th one this year and the 645th since 1951, when the United States set about an extensive program of nuclear weapons testing.

U.S. Nuclear Testing

[Kornilev] In commenting on this fact, it is necessary first of all to say that the nuclear explosions that have been following one after another in Nevada are by no means only causing vibrations in the ground.

They have also been causing mounting alarm among the world public -- an alarm that is justified and natural. After all, Nikolay Ivanovich, it is well known that these explosions are being carried out for the purpose of striving to get a qualitative improvement in nuclear weapons and the creation of fresh types of nuclear weapons. For this reason the halting of nuclear tests, which the Soviet Union has consistently advocated, persistently and unswervingly, is in essence a key problem in the matter of a real limitation on the practical possibilities for producing new types of nuclear bombs and warheads. I would remind you in this connection that back in July the Soviet Union came out with a major and genuinely constructive initiative when it unilaterally halted all nuclear tests and called upon the United States to join in this action. This step by our country was welcomed -- and is being welcomed at the now, not only by many eminent politicians and the broad public.

[Arayants] One cannot fail to speak of the fact that this latest underground nuclear explosion reverberated in Nevada after the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting -- a meeting in which the sides quite definitely stated that nuclear war must not be unleashed and in which they undertook not to strive for military superiority. Of course, the long-term significance of the Geneva meeting results will be revealed in specific practical deeds and will depend on the readiness of the sides to act on the basis of the joint document that was adopted in Geneva. However, the peace-loving public is already entitled to ask how the contents of that document may be reconciled with the fact that Washington is at a forced pace continuing its preparations for "star wars," building up its stocks of chemical weapons, and continuing with nuclear tests, the sole purpose of which is supplement to the utmost the already crammed nuclear arsenals of the United States and NATO with new, even more powerful types and varieties of weapons of destruction and death.

[Kornilov] I rather think it would be correct in this context to particularly emphasize anew that the elimination of the nuclear threat on the basis of not allowing the armaments race to emerge into space, and reducing it on earth, is now a pivotal task. It requires a responsible approach and the tireless efforts and contributions of all states. The chance provided by the results of Geneva and which has been opened up by Soviet initiatives, including the Soviet moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons, must not be missed. That is what is required and expected by the Soviet public and by the entire international public.

[Agayants] As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev pointed out in his report at the 11th session of the 11th Convocation USSR Supreme Soviet, the deep sources of many regional conflicts are multifaceted. They are partially rooted in history and, chiefly, in those social and economic conditions in which the liberated countries have been placed. The United States, accustomed as it is to thinking in terms of its spheres of interests -- and these spheres extend far beyond the bounds of the United States -- in many regions and areas of the globe -- so, the United States, held captive by recurrences of imperial thinking, which denies the right of peoples to independently decide their own destiny, is attempting to reduce the explanation of all these extremely complicated problems to East-West rivalry. In so doing, Washington is putting counterrevolution, reaction, and the legitimate governments of states which are today proceeding along the path of national liberation and progress all on the same level.

[Agayants] In spite of all the acuteness of current international relations, the Soviet Union and the other countries of our fraternal community are firmly convinced, as before, that the threat of nuclear war can be averted. The CPSU, the draft of the new edition of our party program states, takes as its point of departure that there is no fatal inevitability of a world war; it can be prevented, mankind can be saved from catastrophe. It is in this that the historic calling of socialism and of all peace-loving progressive forces of our planet lies.

It is time for the program to end. Thank you, comrades, for your attention. All the best to you.

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CSO: 5200/1185

RELATED ISSUES

BUNDESTAG, SUPREME SOVIET TALKS DISCUSS SECURITY DISARMAMENT

Sides Exchange Views

LD041359 Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpt]

Moscow, December 4 TASS -- Conversations between the delegation of the FRG's Bundestag led by Philipp Jenninger, president of the Bundestag, and a group of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet (parliament) were continued in the USSR Supreme Soviet today. The sides exchanged views on questions of the present-day situation in the world and on matters aimed at strengthening security and developing cooperation between peoples.

It was emphasised on the Soviet side that the USSR stands on the positions of the policy of peace and of transition from confrontation to detente and the establishment of lasting peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. This is confirmed by the USSR's large-scale peace proposals aimed at reducing arms as soon as possible and at directing international relations into the channel of detente.

The Soviet Union is for partnership in matters of security with the FRG and with all European countries on the basis of lessening military confrontation, on the basis of disarmament, nuclear one, in the first place, and the prevention of militarisation of outer space. It was pointed out that it is essential to develop a continuous dialogue between the two countries. The FRG can make a contribution to easing tension and to ridding Europe of nuclear weapons. At the same time it was noted that the FRG's stand on some matters, in particular, on the question of attitude to the U.S. SDI programme, does not correspond to the interests of progress in the cause of strengthening peace. As far as the USSR is concerned, it will continue to pursue a course towards good-neighbourliness and development of cooperation with the FRG on the basis of the Moscow Treaty.

Philipp Jenninger pointed out that people in the FRG welcome the results of the Geneva summit meeting, which has become a reassuring signal for the ensurance of peace, and regard the policy of dialogue and cooperation as the one which has justified itself. The Soviet Union has put forward far-reaching proposals on disarmament, which will promote a continuation of the dialogue and the building of confidence between peoples. The guest voiced hope that the Geneva meeting will have constructive consequences not only for Soviet-U.S. relations but for all other states as well.

Meeting With Gromyko

LD041913 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1744 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpts]

Moscow, 4 Dec (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of the FRG Bundestag in the Kremlin today [4 Dec], which is in the Soviet Union on an official visit. The delegation, led by Philipp Jenninger, president of the Bundestag, includes representatives of all the parties in the FRG legislative body. During the course of the conversation there was an exchange of views on a number of key issues regarding the international situation, as well as bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG.

The realities of today are such, Andrey Gromyko emphasized, that questions of war, peace and questions of survival have been placed at the center of world policy. The main task now is to stop the arms race and to find a way toward the implementation of comprehensive and full disarmament, improve the international situation and create a turn for the better in European and world affairs. The Soviet Union's efforts at the recent meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan were directed precisely at solving this vitally important and historic task.

In the view of the whole Soviet leadership, the direct and frank conversation which took place in Geneva during the summit level meeting, was useful. The results of the meeting are capable of exerting a positive influence on a change of the political climate in current international relations and in lessening the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war. Unfortunately, the U.S. side has not yet proved to be ready for such decisions, and above all in such a key question as preventing the arms race.

During the talk with the FRG parliamentarians, the Soviet side gave a principled evaluation of the U.S. "star wars" program as being incompatible with the interests of security of other states. It was noted that this program essentially demands that the peoples of the world for many years to live in conditions of an accelerated increase of military potentials and of the further agitation of international tension. Its implementation would lead to consequences where the basis for solving the task of limiting and reducing weapons and of disarmament may be lost altogether.

Soviet people and the Soviet leadership look the truth in the face, Andrey Gromyko said. Involvement by the FRG in the implementation of the U.S.'s space weapons program would inevitably make it an accomplice in the creation of a new class of weapons calculated for the United States to ensure the ability to inflict a first nuclear strike from behind a space "shield." The question today is precisely that, despite the flow of words from supporters of the course of the United States achieving military superiority over the USSR can disguise this. One would hope that in Bonn, judging from the results of the Soviet-U.S. meeting, the situation which has developed is being evaluated correctly and that Bonn will be taking a position which will respond to the interests of peace. It is important that all states refrain from any actions which might undermine what has been achieved at Geneva.

It was noted during the discussion of the situation in Europe that the Soviet Union had proposed a number of options for solving the issue of nuclear armaments.

continent. All the options are dictated by a concern for radically reducing the nuclear confrontation in the region with account being taken for the interests of the USSR, the United States and all the European states, including the FRG.

FRG Participation in SDI Viewed

LDO41615 Hamburg DPA in German 1515 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, 4 Dec (DPA) -- The Soviet side has again advised caution to the federal government on the Bonn decision on the question of German participation in the U.S. research program for a missile defense system in space (SDI), which will be announced toward the end of the year. It would be advantageous both for German-Soviet relations and for the situation in Europe as a whole if no additional hurdles are piled up on the path to East-West understanding, Soviet diplomatic circles warned in Bonn on Wednesday. It is also well-known that the GDR sees "considerable obstacles" for relations between the two German states in the event of the Federal Republic participating in SDI.

The Soviet circles reiterated the view that the Geneva summit meeting between party chief Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan opened up chances for an improvement in relations and for disarmament agreements, despite the lack of concrete agreements. However, the prerequisite for nuclear disarmament is a renunciation by the United States of the SDI program, because space weapons will destabilize the whole strategic situation and undoubtedly initiate a new arms race. The partners of the United States, especially the Federal Republic, bear a great responsibility here which nobody can evade, it was stressed. Any decision which approves of the development of a space weapons system will have significance "not only of substance but also in the atmosphere."

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CSO: 5200/1190

RELATED ISSUES

TASS: DANISH FOLKETING RESOLUTION ON NUCLEAR STRIKE BAN

LD090826 Moscow TASS in English 0753 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 9 TASS -- The Danish Folketing (parliament) has passed a resolution urging the government to make a proposal in the United Nations for signing an international agreement to ban the first use of nuclear weapons.

"The peace-minded appeal," the newspaper PRAVDA said today, "reflects what is a popular sentiment in northern Europe today. Most of its inhabitants and many of its political parties and public organizations have long been pressing vigorously for lower international tension. The anti-war and anti-nuclear movement, which unites hundreds of thousands of people of most different political convictions, has been playing a particularly manifest role in these efforts of late. As far as Denmark is concerned its parliament has been and remains clearly against medium-range nuclear missile deployments in Western Europe and against the militarization of outer space. The MPS have bound the government to act in various organizations and at the NATO forums precisely from this stand."

The majority of north Europeans, PRAVDA went on to say, demand proclaiming their region a nuclear-free zone. The idea is supported by practically all parties in the north. True, right-wing parties and organizations do this with reservations and, looking back at NATO, try to delay the practical resolution of the issue. Millions of Swedes, Finns, Norwegians and Danes, the paper said, are quite capable of discerning the root cause behind the present-day tension and they put forward their opinion in no uncertain terms, by campaigning against the arms race, against the covert or overt presence of nuclear weapons in the region and against the involvement of northern Europe into NATO's positions-of-strength, disarmament and detente. And this can only be hailed by the peace forces on the continent.

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